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Conſtantinople, July 19. *O. S.*

ON the Twenty-third Inſtant, Oſman Aga, the Grand Viſier's Kihaya, arriv'd here from the Army, with the Particulars of the late Action, and the Articles of Peace concluded between the Turks and Muſcovites. It appears from his Account, that the Grand Viſier, upon repeated Aſſurances, both from Priſoners and Deſerters, that the Muſcovite Army ſuffer'd extreamly for want of Forage and Proviſions, was perſuaded to march and attack them; accordingly he encamp'd with his Forces on this ſide the River Pruth, near which the Muſcovites had an advanc'd Poſt on an Hill, from whence with their Cannon, they very much incommoded their Enemies; for this Reaſon the Turks thought it neceſſary to attack that Poſt, which they did with good Succeſs, but not without a conſiderable Loſs on their Side. Having thus remov'd the Muſcovites, they rais'd a Battery of Twelve Mortars on the Hill, which afterwards prov'd of great Service to 'em. On the Ninth they paſs'd the River, and that Evening preſented themſelves before the Muſcovite Camp, with a deſign to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for an Aſſault the next Morning; but the Soldiers animated by their former Succeſs, could not be with-held, ſo that the Officers were forc'd to yield to their Impulſe, and make the Onſet. They were beaten back with great Loſs in Four ſeveral Aſſaults, which laſted 'till an hour in the Night; but the next Morning when they were beginning to renew their Attack, with better Order, the Czar of Muſcovy caus'd a white Flag to be hung out, and ſent two Plenipotentiaries, with Overtures of Peace, which after a ſhort Treaty was concluded, on Terms very Advantagious to the Turks; for the execution of which, Hoſtages have been given by the Muſcovites. On the Twenty-fourth Inſtant, the Grand Signior ſent an Expreſs to the Viſier, with his Approbation of the Treaty; but the Day following a Meſſenger came hither from the Tartar-Han, with Remonſtrances againſt the Conduct of the Viſier, who he ſaith, might have forced the Enemy to ſurrender for want of Proviſions, or have cut 'em all off. The King of Sweden arriv'd at the Camp a Day and half after the Action, and is ſince return'd to Bender, much diſſatisfy'd at thoſe Proceedings, wherein his Majeſty complains, that a juſt regard has not been had to his Intereſt and Pretenſions. For theſe Reaſons, the Viſier's Friends are under Apprehenſions for him, the Sultan having already given ſome Inſtances of his Diſpleaſure: But they hope the Kiſlar Aga, and Hali Baſhaw, the Grand Signior's Son-in-law and Favourite, will be able to protect him.

From the Camp before Bouchain, Sept. 13. *N. S.* On Friday the Eleventh Inſtant, we Attack'd the Baſtion on the Right of the Lower Town, with Two hundred and fifty Granadiers, and One hundred and fifty Fuſiliers. Our Men mounted the Breach, and enter'd the Baſtion, without any Loſs; but in making our Lodgment, the Lieutenant Colonel who Commanded was kill'd, with Ten private Men, and near Thirty Wounded. However, we ſoon perfected our Lodgment, and the Enemy at the ſame time quitted the Baſtion on the Left, where our Men immediately lodg'd themſelves, without any Oppoſition. The Beſieged ſeeing us ſo far advanc'd towards the Lower Town, and our Breaches at the two Attacks againſt the Upper Town being practicable, they thought fit to beat a Parly Yeſterday about Noon, and deſired to Capitulate. The Hoſtages were thereupon exchang'd, and thoſe from the Town brought out the Articles, by which the Governour propoſed to ſurrender upon honourable Terms, in caſe they were not reliev'd in four Days; to which his Grace the Duke of Marlborough returned for Anſwer, that the Garriſon was to expect no other Capitulation, than to be made Priſoners of War; of which the Hoſtages having made a Report to Monſieur Ravignan the Governour, and he refuſing to accept of thoſe Terms, the Hoſtilities began again in the Evening, and continued 'till Midnight, when the Governour ſent out Word he was willing to deliver up the Town and the Garriſon upon the Conditions we propoſed; accordingly we had this Morning a Gate deliver'd to Us.

Camp near Bouchain, Sept. 14. *N. S.* This Day the Garriſon march'd out, having firſt deliver'd up their Arms and Colours, and are to be conducted this Night to Marchienne, in their way to Holland: The whole Number of Priſoners including the Sick and Wounded, amounts to above Three Thouſand One Hundred; the Remains of Eight compleat Battalions, and a Detachment of Six Hundred Swiſs. This Strength of the Garriſon, and the Neighbourhood of the French Army, ſuperiour to ours, and conſtantly attempting to diſturb us, makes the Succeſs of this Siege the more remarkable.

Camp near Bouchain, Sept. 17. *N. S.* As ſoon as the Garriſon of Bouchain was march'd out, Major-General Groveſtein, who is appointed Governour, took Poſſeſſion of the Place with a Detachment of our Troops; and, upon a Review of the Works we attack'd, gave a Report, That in caſe the Beſieg'd had not Surrendred as they did, we might, in Two Days more, have entred the Town, and us'd them at Diſcretion. Orders were immediately given for demoliſhing our Lines, levelling our Approaches, repairing the Breaches, and other Damages done to the Town during the Siege; which are ſo great, that we have ſummon'd in ſome thouſands of Peaſants to aſſiſt in the Work; which will be finiſh'd, and the Place put into a Poſture of Defence, in Ten or Twelve Days; for which time we are providing Forrage, which by reaſon of the Enemy's deſtroying it, to prevent our Proceedings on this ſide, is become very ſcarce.

Thoſe of the Enemy, both Officers and Soldiers, who by reaſon of their Wounds and Sickneſs, were unable to march out with the Garriſon, are ſince convey'd to Cambray, to the Number of between Seven and Eight Hundred, who are to be accounted for as Priſoners. The Enemy continue ſtill in their former Situation.

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